

The Hongkong Telegraph.

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January 6th, 1913, Temperature a.m. 57, p.m. 61; Humidity...68, 50.

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WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.
Barometer 30.13

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第一初月二十年壬子

TUESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1913.

二年

第七月正英港

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TELEGRAMS.

THE BALKAN CRISIS.

FRESH TROUBLE.

Reuter's [Service to the "Telegraph."] London, January 6. It is stated in a message from Reuter's correspondent at Constantinople that interference by officers is again threatening a political crisis. It is stated that a deputation representing 150 officers at Obatalja have arrived to urge the appointment of Izet Pasha, the Chief of Staff, as the Minister for War, thus replacing Nazim Pasha.

War Unlikely.

Later.

The conferences among the Ambassadors and diplomats on Saturday and Sunday apparently had the effect of inducing a calmer frame of mind all round.

The Turks will to-day propose new concessions, and negotiations will continue. Both Turkey and the Allies equally appreciate the fact, which the Powers emphatically urged upon them, that a resumption of hostilities would entail the most dangerous complications, as the Powers will not intervene until Adrianople surrenders, which is expected, at the outside, to happen in ten days. It is believed that the Turkish Government is desirous of relieving itself of the responsibility before its own people by offering yielding to a united Europe.

Conference Suspended.

Later.

The Peace Conference sat for an hour on Monday and then adjourned.

The Turks presented proposals of certain cessions of territory northward of Adrianople, but excluding the city, and also undertaking to renounce their rights in Crete provided no other islands were demanded.

The Allies therupon consulted and drafted a resolution resolving that since the Turks had not replied satisfactorily to their last proposals, they suspend the labours of the Conference.

Subsequently a general conversation occurred, during which it was explained that a rupture was not intended, but there would be a suspension until a more satisfactory reply, more consistent with the Allies' terms, has been received.

Powers Save Rupture.

The Turks left an excited and perturbed state.

The Allies state that there would certainly have been a rupture but for the advice of the Powers.

GERMAN FOREIGN MINISTER.

HERR VON JAGOW'S CLAIMS.

London, January 6.

Reuter's Berlin correspondent says it is semi-officially announced that Herr von Jagow, the Ambassador to Rome, will be probably appointed the German Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. This is regarded as indicating that Herr von Jagow's hesitation is overcome and that he will accept the post. His hesitation was due to ill-health, and to the fact that the Italian climate suited him better than that of Berlin. He is 40 years of age and enjoys the special favour of the Kaiser. He won high commendation for his ability and tact in the earlier months of the Turco-Italian war, when the relations of Italy and Germany were strained owing to the German public's sympathy with Turkey. Prince von Buelow once described him as the ablest among the younger German diplomats. He has an elegant and polished bearing, contrasting markedly with his predecessor's *gross methods*.

TELEGRAMS.

THE TARIFF PROBLEM.

A NEW SUGGESTION.

Reuter's [Service to the "Telegraph."] London, January 6.

The Conservative papers are giving prominence to the idea of Sir Joseph Lawrence, Chairman of the Linotype and Machinery, Ltd., to grant a bounty of 2/- a quarter on Colonial wheat instead of taxing foreign, and also a bounty to the home producer. The money for this purpose would be found by the taxation of foreign manufacturers, and thus both the workers and agriculturists would be benefited.

The scheme at present is viewed favourably, though some is asked to consider its details, especially from the financial viewpoint.

GERMAN FIELD MARSHAL'S DEATH.

London, January 6. The death is announced of Field-Marshal Count Schlieffen, who was for fifteen years Chief of the German General Staff.

KIDNAPPED IN HONGKONG.

Chinese Girls Taken to America.

Dressed as members of the Chinese crew of the steamer Nippon Maru four Chinese girls were caught being smuggled ashore at San Francisco at ten o'clock on the night of the 25th, ult., by W. H. J. Deasy, customs guard, who was stationed at the gangplank of the vessel. Wearing long overcoats and soft hats the girls followed close at the heels of Leong Moon, Chinese interpreter for the Toyo Kisen Kaisha company, as he left the vessel and went across the Embarcadero to their meeting place. When returned to the steamer and stripped of their disguise, says an American paper, the Chinese girls looked more like mad babies than human beings. They had been confined in the coal bunkers during the voyage of 21 days from the Orient and were hardly recognizable as women. Their food and water had been lowered to them in a pail at the end of a rope through a hatchway. They had lived in total darkness.

Leong did not submit to his arrest by Inspector Deasy without offering him a bribe. At first he insisted that the women were members of the crew and were friends of his going to visit Chinatown. Finding this explanation was not satisfactory to Inspector Deasy he offered him \$250 to let them go. This amount he gradually raised to \$1,000.

Inspector Deasy, who receives only \$900 a year, turned a deaf ear and marched his captives back to the Nippon, where he discovered that four of his prisoners were women who were being brought to the United States to be sold into slavery. On orders from Deputy Surveyor Charles A. Stephens the girls were locked in a room on board the steamer until they were turned over to the immigration authorities. They were taken to Angel Island to await deportation. Leong Moon was placed under arrest.

The girls—Tal May, 18 years old; Ah May, 18 years old; Tai Nou, 19 years old, and Ah Yen, 21 years old—told a pitiful story of how they had been drugged in Hongkong and regained consciousness in the blackness of the coal bunkers. None of the girls knew where they were going or for what purpose they were being taken to a foreign country. They had all come to Hongkong from the country to celebrate a Chinese holiday. They attended a theatre together, and after the performance fell in with a strange woman who drugged them.

TELEGRAMS.

LORD HARDINGE.

IMPROVEMENT CONTINUES.

Reuter's [Service to the "Telegraph."] London, January 6.

Reuter's correspondent at Delhi reports that Lord Hardinge is improving; the wounds continue to heal, and there are hopes that he will be able to preside at the opening of the Legislative Council to be held on the 27th inst.

TELEGRAMS.

THE BUDGET.

BIG FIGURE NAMED.

Reuter's [Service to the "Telegraph."] London, January 6.

The "Daily Telegraph" states that mainly owing to the increased cost of shipbuilding and the under-estimation of a cost of the Insurance Act, the Budget will amount approximately to £200,000,000.

TELEGRAMS.

LADYSMITH'S DEFENDER.

A PROPOSED MEMORIAL.

Reuter's [Service to the "Telegraph."] London, January 6.

An influential Committee including Lord Haldane, Lord Lansdowne, Lord Roberts, Lord Charles Beresford, the Right Hon. L. Harcourt, Col. Seely, Mr. Bonar Law, the Lord Mayor of London, and the Bishop of London, have issued an appeal for funds for a national memorial to Sir George White, the defender of Ladysmith, in the form of a statue. The London newspapers warmly support the project.

TELEGRAMS.

THE PANAMA DISPUTE.

NO HAGUE ARBITRATION.

Reuter's [Service to the "Telegraph."] London, January 6.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Washington, it has now transpired that Mr. Taft does not favour the Panama arbitration being held at the Hague, but rather by a special board made up of an equal number of American and British citizens. It is stated that he expressed the view that at the Hague the anti-American moral pressure which would be brought to bear on the tribunal would be enormous, as all Europe is interested in the tolls question.

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

TELEGRAMS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

The "Daily Telegraph" states that the next Budget will amount approximately to £200,000,000.

Lord Hardinge is improving, and may preside at the Indian Legislative Council on the 27th inst.

The death is announced of Field Marshal Count Schlieffen, for 15 years Chief of the German General Staff.

The interference of Turkish officers in demanding a new Minister of War threatens a political crisis.

Some of the characteristics of Herr von Jagow, the probable new German Foreign Minister, are given in a telegram.

A calmer frame of mind all round is reported in the Balkan crisis and a resumption of hostilities is rather improbable.

An appeal has been issued for funds to a national memorial to the late Sir George White, the defender of Ladysmith, in the form of a statue.

The Allies, being dissatisfied with the Turkish terms submitted yesterday, have suspended the Conference until a more satisfactory reply is received.

It now transpires that President Taft favours arbitration on the Panama Canal dispute by a board of American and British citizens, not by the Hague.

Sir Joseph Lawrence has proposed a new tariff scheme, granting bounties to Home and Colonial wheat, and taxing foreign manufacturers but not corn.

LOCAL.

The wedding took place this morning of Mr. Reginald Wilks and Miss Mabel Brown.

The Allan Wilkie Company did finely last night in "A Bunch of Violets," and are to stage "David Garrick" to-night.

The respondent in the Li family appeal case, now before the Full Court, has died and thus the case becomes more complicated.

The birthday of Siri Guru Gobind Singh (the prophet of Sikh religions) will be celebrated by the Sikh community on Friday.

GAMBLING CHARGE.

Nineteen men were arrested in a house in Queen's Road West in connection with gambling. At the Police Court, this morning, two of them were charged by Inspector Dymond with "keeping" and sixteen with gambling, one having extreated his bail of \$5.

Mr. L. D'Almeida appeared for the whole of the defendants and asked his Worship to remand the case. This request was granted, bail in \$100 being allowed in the case of the first and second defendants and \$5 each in the remainder.

To Visit Washington.

The Countess of Aberdeen and Miss Violet Asquith intend paying a visit to Mr. and Mrs. Bryce at Washington, arriving shortly after Christmas and returning to England about the middle of January.

GENERAL NEWS.

To attract Harvest-workers. Fried chicken three times a day, tea and cold drinks, free smokes, the use of motor-cars and a pound a day wages were a few of the attractions offered by Kansas farmers to secure harvest workers.

Paris Automobile Salon.

The 13th Exposition Internationale de l'Automobile was opened on December 7, at the Grand Palais. The number of makes exhibited is 130, or one more than at Olympia; but still the exhibition is not more representative of the industry as a whole; indeed, it is distinctly of a domestic character. The British motor-car industry is somewhat more prominent than it was at the last Automobile Salon two years ago. Then it had only three representatives—Rolls-Royce, Daimler, and Austin, but on the present occasion it has seven, three being added to those already mentioned the Argyll, Humber, Sunbeam, and Wolseley firms.

Municipal Work at the Straits. According to a report by the Registrar of Imports and Exports at Singapore, the Municipal Commissioners there estimate that the following amounts will be expended by them during 1913—for sewerage, £93,000; gas works, £29,000; salt water for streets, £11,700; water mains, £11,700; reservoir, £93,000; bridges £13,400; and markets, £10,500; besides several smaller amounts on electrical plant, canal works, motor lorries, and water meters. The Municipal Commissioners of Penang anticipate the expenditure of about £6,300 on water fittings and meters, motor vehicles, and a fire engine.

Canada's Reciprocity with the West Indies.

The trade agreement with the British West Indies was introduced in the House of Commons on December 10 and the Bill passed its first reading. Mr. Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce, explained that in order to give preference to the West Indies in Canada a duty would have to be imposed against foreign countries, on cocoa beans, lime juice, and limes. Mr. Foster said that this agreement "was an undertaking on the part of Canada to continue the British preferential duty, or at least 20 per cent. preference to the West Indies, for ten years, while the Islands would extend a preference for the same period to Canada. He hoped that a better steamship service would be established.

Prevention of Railway Accidents.

In a long report the American Interstate Commerce Commission discusses the cause and possible prevention of railway accidents, and emphasizes the urgent need of greater precautions for safeguarding the travelling public. The report says that railway managers and employees and also the State and Federal Commissions "must unite in a determined effort to reduce these harrowing railway disasters to the limits of the unavoidable." The Commission adds:—"If railway directors and managers remain passive and give no such consideration as the situation demands, then it becomes the duty of public officials bluntly and plainly to point out their duties as the trustees of the travelling public's safety."

The Charge of Sweating in Ulster.

The Committee of Inquiry into conditions of employment in the linen trade report that cases of undoubtedly low payment to outworkers in certain branches of the working-up trades were proved. According to the evidence of the representative of one firm, one outworker employed in a particular branch of embroidery was paid at the rate of 2s. a dozen, equivalent to 1-2d. an hour. Evidence given by Dr. H. W. Baillie, the medical officer of health for Belfast, show that one young woman was employed in making medium-sized chemises at 9d. per dozen, and earned—after paying 1-1d. for thread and her tram fare—to and from the factory—only 1-2d. per hour. The Committee add that it is clear that the employers have no desire to defend such rates per hour as were earned in some of the test cases—viz., about 1d., 1-1d., 1-3d., and 1-5d.—and would consider a distinctly higher figure as a reasonable wage.

THE BOOK WORLD.

Two New Novels by Famous Authors.

It is quite likely some disappointment will be felt by those anticipating Mr. Galsworthy's next novel, because his newly-published work, "The Inn of Tranquillity" (Heinemann, 6/-) is but a collection of reprinted studies and essays. These, however, should not be neglected, inasmuch as they offer an exposition of sober, reflective thoughts on varied and interesting subjects, and one or two vivid studies of character. In the latter we mention that of Mr. Geesler, the old-fashioned maker of boots, whose connection dwindled away with the inundation of the ready-made variety. Mr. Galsworthy draws the boot enthusiast with vigorous strokes, and cleverly creates the atmosphere of his leather-smelling little shop. And from the bootmaker we pass to an essay on a ride in the mist on a mare whose coat matched the "drenched fox-coloured beech leaf" drifts, and who danced along with head held high, neck arched, ears pricked, "pretending that things were not what they seemed," and now and then trying to leave its rider "planted on the air." If Mr. Galsworthy writes intimately of his horse, he surpasses himself in animal understanding when he discourses on dogs. "The Black Godmother" and "Memories" will charm all dog lovers. Nor are the more serious aspects of life and art forgotten in this collection. There is sane reasoning in "Some Platitudes Concerning the Drama," and in "Vague Thoughts on Art." Mr. Galsworthy suggests an excellent definition of art, which we quote. "Art is that imaginative expression of human energy, which, through technical concretion of feeling and perception, tends to reconcile the individual with the universal, by exciting in him personal emotion." Mr. Galsworthy even goes further, and declares "art is the one form of human energy in the whole world which really works for union and destroys the barriers between man and man." The volume reveals Mr. Galsworthy at his best—sincere, lofty, distinguished—and is an artistic addition to contemporary literature.

"Twixt Land and Sea."

In his time Mr. Conrad has written some remarkable books—"Youth," "Nostromo," "Typhoon," and "Under Western Eyes"—but never before has his genius been so perfectly realised as in the three slight stories collected in "Twixt Land and Sea" (Dent, 6/-). And for this reason, that they emphasise his marvellous gift of suggestion, and his ability to obtain great results from the slenderest of themes. Told in outline the stories here presented would offer no attraction to those unacquainted with Mr. Conrad's work. They might argue the ideas were too slight to be made interesting, and in the hands of any other writer this criticism might obtain. But Mr. Conrad sees life clearly. He extracts from the smallest incident much that is hidden from the casual observer, and draws beauty from the most drab surroundings. In the story entitled "A Smile of Fortune," he describes the spell cast upon an ordinary seaman by an untamed, shabby daughter of a rascally trader living on a tropical island. The realisation of the girl herself is supreme, and before the story is ended we have forgotten our first repugnance, and see only the pathos of a life which, on the surface, suggests only moral degeneration.

It is, however, in the second tale, "The Secret Sharer," that Mr. Conrad rises to heights comparable with those of "Typhoon." Again we have a picture of tropical seas, and of men who go down to them in ships. It is a perfect story, complete in every detail. It tells of a captain who, unknown to his crew, gives shelter to a swimmer who approaches the ship at night. He discovers the man, a murderer, escaping from justice, and keeps him hidden in his own quarters until his vessel touches a group of islands, when he assists him to make good an escape. That is all. But in it we have a fine example of Mr. Conrad's manner of conveying the horror of a situation by suggestion.

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words that pass between the captain and his silent guest that makes the episode so full of meaning. Nor is it speech that conveys the tenseness of those moments when, to allow the fugitive to drop once more into the sea, the captain gives orders to a frightened crew to put close into the shadow of a dreaded shore. But the effect so subtly produced gives the reader a thrill too rarely experienced in fiction, and makes him realise to the full the terror of the sailors at what to them is an undefined horror.

The third story, "Freya of the Seven Isles," although less mysterious, reproduces all the author's values, and is a powerful story of the ugly cruelty of an ignorant, tyrannous man. Freya is a poignant heroine. Her fate draws our tears, and the pitiless revenge that wrecks her life induces our passionate wrath. "Twixt Land and Sea" is a volume conceived in a spirit of haunting beauty, and interpreted with a conviction that stamps it as the work of a genius.

FREIGHT CIRCULAR.

Messrs. Lamke and Rogge's Freight Circular, dated Hongkong, 4th January, states:—

Chartering has been quite active throughout the last fortnight considering the time of the year, due in a measure, to the increase in offerings of tonnage for December and January loading. There is still a good demand for additional tonnage, and rates are firmly supported in most instances, especially for Timecharter boats. As will be seen from the list overleaf several vessels have been taken up on Timecharters both for early (recharters) and forward delivery at most satisfactory rates.

Saigon-Hongkong:—After having declined to 15 cents, rates have since advanced to 19 cents per picul and a few "outsiders" could be placed in this direction. The market close with charterers' requirements for prompt loading evidently satisfied. Quotation stands for January-February shipment at \$5.15. per picul reg. 3 months at \$7000—per month.

Coal Freights:—Rates from Japan to Hongkong has slightly declined.

Fixtures reported.—Moj/Hongkong \$2.—, Haiphong/Canton \$2.75, Port Courbet/Canton \$2.75 and Port Courbet/Swallow at \$2.60. per ton.

Mr. Andrew Lang's Library. The sale of Mr. Andrew Lang's library, which was concluded last month, realized £1,793 17s. 6d.

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The object of this paper is to publish correct information, to serve the truth and print the news without fear or favour.

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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1913.

THE DOG'S HOME.

The state of affairs at the Dogs Home, which was revealed in our issue of Saturday, will cause all animal-lovers to shudder. For our own part we are not greatly surprised. Not many weeks ago there appeared in our columns a letter which broadly hinted that all was not well at the home; and the writer of that letter was in a position to know what he was talking about. But the mismanagement—and that is a mild term in the circumstances—goes deeper than had been supposed. So much has been revealed that dog-lovers are sure to insist upon the whole facts of the matter being laid bare. We should hope, indeed, that those most immediately interested will take active steps to have the state of affairs fully investigated and set in order.

What seems clear enough is that there has been a certain lack of supervision. It is not for us, or for anyone insufficiently acquainted with the facts, to endeavour to lay the blame. But, at any rate, if one visit on the part of our representative revealed a horrifying state of matters—dogs seemingly imperfectly fed and far from clean—it should not have been a difficult matter for someone more actively interested to discover what was going on. Indeed, the best of all proofs that supervision is all that is necessary to have matters put right rests in the fact that late on Saturday afternoon a "Telegraph" representative visited the home, and found quite a different state of affairs existing as compared with that in the morning. All the kennels had been washed out with a disinfectant t fluid, and clean straw litter laid down for bedding. The dogs had also been washed and general cleanliness had good order prevailed. During the visit, too, the dogs were fed with warm, freshly prepared food, in which bones and meat formed good constituents. In fact the visit in the evening showed a vast and pleasing improvement, carried out, we learn, at the instance of Mr. H. J. Gedge. Obviously, therefore, if so great an improvement can be effected in the course of a few hours, it should be no very hard matter to see that this improvement is maintained.

Admittedly the new Home has, so far, fallen short of the high expectations formed of it, and the reason, it seems to us, is that no one has been actually and definitely responsible for the superintendence of the work. But now that public attention has been called to an unfortunate state of affairs we hope to see the Home set upon a more business-like footing. There is ample room and every need for a carefully-managed Home, and, while the "Telegraph," which is interesting itself in the promotion of a Dog's Show, would be the last to condone cruelty to animals, it recognises that, now the matter has been made public, help in putting things straight will be immensely more useful than hard words.

Panama Tolls Question.

It was with gratification that we noted yesterday's telegram, stating that President Taft had expressed his willingness that the thorny Panama Canal tolls question should be submitted to the Hague Tribunal for arbitration. To-day, however, the news comes through that Mr. Taft does not favour this plan at all, but rather that the matter should be arbitrated by a special board comprised of an equal number of British and American citizens, he having expressed the view that the "anti-American moral pressure" at the Hague would be enormous, as all Europe is interested in the tolls question. There is doubtless something to be said for this contention, though what we cannot quite understand is how the definite statement that he favoured Hague arbitration should ever have been attributed to the President if in reality he did not. The latest suggestion of Mr. Taft's does not strike us as any too satisfactory, inasmuch as with an equal number of representatives of both parties to the dispute, the likelihood of agreement is somewhat remote. In our view, the Hague Tribunal would be by far the best body to which to refer the matter, despite the suggestion of "anti-American pressure."

After all, if the diplomats who would be sent to an International and Neutral Arbitration Court could not be relied upon to act honourably in such a matter as this, wherein lies the utility of the much-vaunted Tribunal?

Cruelty to Animals.

We own that we should like to see greater activity on the part of the ruling powers in this colony where dealing with cruelty to animals is concerned. To begin with, it is not as common as one could wish, to find cases of cruelty brought before the magistrates at all. Yesterday there was once a police inspector testified to having seen two men tie a cord tightly round a pup's neck and swing the poor little beast round till its eyes bulged out.

More Vigilance Required.

But one is inclined to fear that, only too often, the worst cases of cruelty never come before a magistrate at all. There are shops in Hongkong where a couple of score of birds are crowded into one cage so tiny that, each time they move, they must touch one another. Similarly we have seen half a dozen rabbits, three guinea-pigs and a couple of pups all lodged in one cage about eighteen inches square. We have repeatedly alluded to the local practice of allowing mangy and starving dogs to wander about the city. In Singapore the police are empowered to shoot these at sight. When will the bird shops and poultry markets be subjected to more severe supervision?

A Chance for Wales.

Rugby enthusiasts are beginning to wonder whether history is to repeat itself. Something like ten years ago the New Zealand rugby team visited the old country and won victory after victory until they were regarded as invincible. They used to sing a Maori song before play commenced, and it was a fearsome thing which, perhaps, struck terror into the hearts of the opposing team. But when they met Wales, the Welsh captain led his men in singing the Welsh-national anthem; then the players representing the Principality proceeded to play the game of a century, and actually defeated the men from down under. The present visitors are a great side. They defeated Scotland handsomely, annihilated Ireland, defeated England on Saturday by 8 points to 3, after a grim struggle. There still remains Wales! Will the Welshmen repeat the form they showed against the "All Blacks" at Cardiff and defeat the present visitors?

The Revenue Gunboat.
Kwantin.

The revenue gunboat Kwantin (Captain Martin) left Hongkong this morning for Mira Bay, taking oil round to the various stations. She will return about the 23rd or 24th bringing treasure from Saman station.

Philharmonic Society.

It is expected that the Philharmonic Society's rendering of "Merry England" by Basil Hood and Edward German will be given in the Theatre Royal either on January 31 or during the first week in February.

DAY BY DAY.

The world will find out that part of your character which concerns it; that which especially concerns yourself, it will leave for you to discover.

Y. C. M. A. "At Home."

The council of the Y. M. C. A. are to hold an "At Home" on Tuesday, January 28, from 5 to 6.30 p.m. There will be no classes until after the 28th.

Opium Possession.

At the Police Court, this morning, a man was charged before Mr. C. D. Melbourne, with being in unlawful possession of five mace of opium, was fined \$25 or in default one month.

Gamblers.

Before Mr. Hazelton at the Police Court, this morning, thirty-two men were charged by Inspector Dymond with gambling on the first floor of 54, Third Street. They were each fined \$2 or in default seven days.

Calendars.

We have to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of some dainty little celluloid pocket calendars from the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. Other calendars come from the T. K. K. (a very handsome bit of Japanese art), Singer's Sewing Machine Company, the Manufacturers Life Insurance Company, and E. C. Calvert & Co.

Wedding.

The wedding took place this morning at St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, of Mr. Reginald Wilks, son of Mr. and Mrs. O. R. Wilks, and Miss Mabel Brown, daughter of Captain Brown, A.O.D. The Rev. N. C. Pogue performed the ceremony, which was witnessed by a large gathering of friends.

Subsequently a reception was held at the residence of the bride's parents, where Mr. and Mrs. Wilks were the recipients of many congratulations.

Billiard Match.

At the Grand Hotel to-morrow night, Police Sergeant T. Pitt, will play the winner of the Grand Hotel billiard handicap, Mr. McLennan in a game of 250 up, commencing at 8.30 p.m. A special dinner will be served.

OFFICERS FINED.

Officer and Engineer of the "Rubi" Convicted.

Before Mr. C. D. Melbourne, at the Police Court, this morning, Joseph Bonham, the second engineer of the s.s. Rubi, and Victor Manaks, the second officer of the same ship, were charged with being in possession of 155 tails of prepared opium without permission from the opium farmer, and also with unlawfully exporting 155 tails of prepared opium to a country which prohibits the importation of prepared opium—to wit, the Philippines.

Both defendants pleaded not guilty to exporting, but guilty to being in unlawful possession.

His Worship said the charge of exporting would be withdrawn.

Revenue Officer Wilden said the defendants were under observation from seven o'clock in the evening. They were seen to go into an hotel and the opium was taken in by a Chinese. They left the hotel about eleven o'clock and they were followed to Tsim-tsa-tsui. They then took rickshas to Hung Hom.

Inspector O'Sullivan of Hung Hom said he saw the defendants in rickshas at Hung Hom and on the wharf, he arrested them.

His Worship:—Any previous convictions?

Inspector O'Sullivan:—No, your Worship. The first defendant is the second engineer of the s.s. Rubi and the second man is the second officer of the same ship. The captain of the ship is here if you would like to hear him. He said he would be fined very heavily if the tails of opium were found on board ship in Manila.

His Worship:—Of course; it is prohibited. \$500 each or in default three months' imprisonment. The opium to be forfeited to the opium farmer.

Mr. Taft as Professor.

The "Sun" announces that Mr. Taft will accept the Professorship of Law at Yale, which has not been filled since the death, in 1900, of Mr. Edward J. Phelps, who was United States Minister to Great Britain from 1885 to 1889.

"A BUNCH OF VIOLETS."

Allan Wilkie Company at the Theatre Royal.

It was good to see the Allan Wilkie Company back again at the Theatre Royal last night, and one could have wished them a larger house for their opening performance. The piece was Sydney Grundy's "A Bunch of Violets," a play which makes great demands on the acting powers of any company, inasmuch as no small portion of it has been lost by the author in decidedly skeleton form.

The story is not altogether a pleasant one. Sir Philip Marchant, a self-made man who has married an heiress, belongs to the Pecksniffian order of philanthropists. Having feathered his nest tolerably well by fooling all such as are ready to be taken in by his assumption of piety, he stands as parliamentary candidate for a certain borough. But, when his election seems assured, an old scandal concerning him is suddenly brought to light.

Early in life he has contracted a marriage with an unscrupulous woman; they have separated, and both have re-married; he with a charming woman who is the heroine of the story, and she with an astute old Yorkshire brewer, Mark Murgatroyd. Murgatroyd, who is marked down as one of the swindler's greatest dupes in a swindling deal, is invited to the Merchants' house with his "wife"; thus Sir Philip and the adventurer are brought face to face after a lapse of years.

The Harvest of Fraud.

Blackmail, jealousy, transparent explanations and exposure naturally follow; Lady Marchant and her daughter leave Sir Philip's house, and immediately the harvest of fraud which he has so long been sowing is reaped; his election is lost, his bogus companies fail, his trusted secretary proves a skilful rogue, Lady Marchant leaves Sir Philip's own settlement is swallowed in the general whirlpool of swindle, and suicide is the only course left open to Philip Marchant.

Though this somewhat unoriginal play has many redeeming features that could only have been introduced by a highly skilled dramatist—its success manifestly depends on the stage presentation of it; and it must be said that the performers last night stood by the author up to the last gasp.

An Unthankful Part.

Mr. Allan Wilkie, as Sir Philip, had, of course, an unthankful part, but he made the most of his opportunities, and, by his acting and remarkably clever "business," went for to lift the character above the mediocre level. It was not till the closing portion of the last act that the author gave him an opportunity to display his abilities to the full, and then Mr. Wilkie very decidedly rose to the occasion. His parting with Lady Marchant and his daughter—the only creature who had any real influence for good with him—is his reception, in the midst of a business conversation, of a bunch of violets which the girl has sent him, and his actual death scene were all beyond praise—real, dignified and full of pathos.

Brilliant Acting.

Miss Freda Wynde Hunter-Watts had more opportunity, as the scheming and cleverly affected Mrs. Murgatroyd, and, throughout, her acting was perfect. Only an actress of very exceptional ability could have contrived the sudden change in manner from the mingling, shallow, would-be society woman to the violent and openly vulgar adventures, and thence to the woman in whom love and jealousy still survive where her lawful husband is concerned.

Miss Clancy, as Lady Marchant, was a deeply pathetic figure, divided between her love for Marchant and her consciousness that he is a scoundrel. She succeeded in making her parting from him positively heart-rending, and in every respect, from start to finish, her acting was most beautiful. It is fair to add here that the author very subtly gives her a tremendous opening in making her hand the poisoned wine to her husband in all innocence.

Mr. Philip Gordon as the Yorkshirereman, was absolutely faithful to life; judicious, shrewd, hot-tempered and at times gullible; we have never seen "Yorkshire" better put on the stage. Miss Vera Chrichton made a very engaging Violet Merchant; Mr. Arthur Goodsall, as the noisy and humbugging democrat left nothing to be desired, while Mr. Sibley Hicks, the smooth-faced and rascally secretary (or valet? one is never quite sure which) played his smug part to the life, without a single flaw.

To-night "David Garrick" will be played in the presence of H.E. the Governor.

We are asked to state that in future booking can be done at the Hongkong Hotel after 5 p.m. and on Saturdays after 2 p.m. Soldiers and sailors in uniform are admitted half-price.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN BIRTHDAY SHILLING FUND.

[To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

Dear Sir,—I have received a limited number of cards for distribution to the local subscribers to the above Fund, containing a portrait of Mr. Chamberlain and an extract from one of his speeches.

Will any subscriber, who desires to have one of the cards, kindly let me know? The limited number of cards sent to me precludes the possibility of my sending one to each subscriber.

Yours faithfully,
H. E. Pollock,
5, Queen's Road, 7 January, 1913.

SIKH ANNIVERSARY.

Important Celebration on Friday.

Vice-President Bagwan Singh of the Sikh Temple Committee writes to inform us that the birthday anniversary of Siri Guru Gobind Singh, the prophet of the Sikh religion, will be celebrated by the Sikh community at the Sikh Temple, Happy Valley, on Friday with great elation.

Food will be supplied free throughout the day, and by kind permission of the officer commanding, the pipers of the 25th Hazara Mountain Battery will play from 11 a.m. till 4 p.m.

The public is invited to witness the historical celebration and heads of government departments, officers commanding the Indian regiments (namely the Hongkong and Singapore Battalions, R.G.A., 24th Hazaras, 8th, 25th and 26th Punjabis and 126th Baluchis) and employers generally are requested to grant leave to their Sikh employers in order that they may attend the Sikh temple for prayers and celebrate the birthday of the prophet.

WEEK OF PRAYER.

Meetings on the basis of the programme of the Evangelical Alliance are being held throughout the week in Hongkong and members of all churches are invited to attend them. The first one was held yesterday evening at St. Paul's College, when the Bishop of Victoria, who was the preacher, spoke on "Thanksgiving and Humiliation." Major Wenborn was in the chair. The arrangements for the rest of the week are as follows:

To-day:—City Hall; Subject:—The Church Universal.—The "One Body" of which Christ is the Head; Chairman:—Mr. O. Meyer; Speaker:—Rev. T. W. Pearce.

Wednesday:—City Hall; Subject:—Nations and their Rulers; Chairman:—Mr. W. T. Harbord; Speaker:—Rev. O. H. Hickling.

Thursday:—City Hall; Subject:—Foreign Missions; Chairman:—Dr. J. H. Sanders; Speaker:—Rev. H. Copley Moyle; Friday:—St. Paul's College; Subject:—Families, Educational Establishments, and the Young; Chairman:—Mr. E. T. Williams; Speaker:—Rev. C. O. B. Bardeley.

Saturday:—City Hall; Subject:—Home Missions and Jews; Chairman:—Col. C. W. R. St. John; Speaker:—Rev. N. C. Pope.

Taken from "Court and Lynched," Ondolo, Ga., November 30. Chesley Williams, the negro who shot two white women near Rhine and assaulted one of them, was dragged to-day from the court house at Monroe, then lynched by a mob. Neither of the negro's victims, it is feared, can survive.

THE OPIUM OUTLOOK.

A Chinese Financier's Views.

Much anxiety necessarily still prevails among all the business men of the East as to the outcome of the present deadlock in the opium world

THE FULL COURT.

Respondent's Death Complicates
Li Appeal Case.

The death of Li Teze Shi, the respondent in the appeal case now before the Full Court, has tended to complicate matters inasmuch as there is at present no respondent before the court. It appears that the deceased lived at Fatshan and a telegram was received in the Colony yesterday stating that she had died. This morning when the Full Court, composed of Sir Haviland de Saussure presiding, the Chief Justice Sir W. Rees Davies, K.C., and Mr. Justice Gouperz, sat, the question of joining Li Yuen Sam as respondent was gone into.

The Hon. Mr. H.E. Pollock, K.C., with whom was Mr. F.C. Jenkin, instructed by Mr. Needham of Messrs. Ewens and Needham, appeared for the first appellant, and Mr. McNeill, with whom was Mr. C.G. Alabaster, instructed by Mr. J. Scott Harston, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon and Harston, for the second appellant. The respondent was represented by Mr. M. W. Slade, K.C., with whom was Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Mr. R.A. Harding.

The President:—What is the position now?

Mr. Slade:—The position is that I have no instructions. My friends can, under the rule, make an application to have somebody, a new plaintiff, created, and it is the quickest thing for them to do. I have no instructions and I can do nothing.

No Proof of Death.

The Hon. Mr. Pollock:—One point strikes me in the case and that is your Lordships have no satisfactory proof that the old lady is dead; we don't even know where the telegram came from, at the present moment.

The President:—How does that help you?

Mr. Pollock:—It only helps to this extent; that until you have satisfactory proof that the respondent is dead the proceedings must go on.

The President:—I don't see how we can compel the solicitor or counsel on the other side to continue as though they had instructions from someone who is not in court.

Mr. Pollock replied that the question was whether they were going to assume that the respondent was dead for present purposes. They had no knowledge whether the respondent were alive or dead; they had not even seen the telegram.

Mr. Slade:—Certainly you can see it; it is in Chinese and in code.

Mr. Pollock—I suppose it has been decoded for my friends on the other side.

Mr. Slade.—The telegram comes from Li Yuen Sang and it is sent to his firm to be communicated to Mr. Harding.

The President:—He is the first witness?

Died at Fatshan.

Mr. Slade:—Yes, my Lord, a son. She has died at the family house at Fatshan, about twenty miles from Canton on the railway.

The President remarked that what they were anxious to do was to expedite matters and to save expense.

Mr. Slade agreed and said that a messenger went up last night to see Li Yuen Sang and to ask him to send authority to Mr. Harding to act on behalf of the mother. They did not know whether she had left a will.

Mr. Pollock said that Li Yuen Sang was the person who, he would suggest, was the right person to join. He handed to their Lordships a translation of the will of Li Cheuk Ohi and said what they were looking for now was not a representative of the old lady who was dead but a representative of the estate of Li Cheuk Ohi. There were three executors and they had all proved. As a matter of fact, they could have taken the objection earlier in the proceedings that Li Yuen Sang should be joined.

The Best "Way Out."

Mr. Slade said that he wanted their Lordships to make an order and that that order to be a right one. He would suggest that their Lordships, without expressing any opinion on the will, should appoint Li Yuen Sang administrator of the deceased woman's estate for the purpose of carrying on this suit

and for that purpose only. He thought that would be the best way out of the difficulty.

The President:—Can you do that without application?

Mr. Slade:—The application has been made and in the urgency of the matter I suggest that your Lordships admit of that arrangement. It would be irregular to appoint a person administrator without proof that there was no will or that the executor appointed renounced.

The President:—Can we appoint him as administrator without an application from him?

Mr. Slade:—I think that can be done. We have got our judgment, and the defendants are appealing against it, and it is for them to apply.

The Chief Justice:—Supposing he renounces and rejects altogether?

Mr. Slade:—That is the difficulty. After the order has been made he has twelve days in which to reject under the rules.

The President:—If he came to the court and applied, it would be all finished?

Mr. Slade:—Yes, my Lord.

The Presiding Judge:—That would be the best way.

Mr. Slade replied that probably Li Yuen Sang would not do that; the rules for mourning for a man's mother in China were very strict. He, counsel, was only too anxious to assist the court in any way he could.

No Encouragement.

The President:—The attitude of members of the family towards each other does not encourage us to go further. (Laughter.)

Mr. Slade:—That is so, my lord.

Later on the Chief Justice remarked that Li Yuen Sang might object to the present counsel.

Mr. Potter:—There are not any more left, my Lord. (Laughter.)

Finally an order was made joining Li Yuen Sang, whether as representative of Li Cheuk Ohi or executor of Li Tsza Shi, for the purpose of reviving or continuing the action.

SEAMEN IN TROUBLE.

At the Marine Court this morning, before Commander Basil Taylor, R.N.R., Glendinning charged Kwok Kam Shui, a boatman, and Chan Wing, a runner, with making fast to the s.s. Laosmeden, while under way in the Harbour, on January 8.

They were fined \$50 each which the first defendant paid, the second going to prison for three months in default.

Charge Amended.

W. Sayers and J. Moran, able seamen of the s.s. Empress of India, were charged at the instance of H. James, first mate, with unlawfully deserting from their ship while in the waters of the Colony.

Both pleaded guilty.

H. James said that on January 2, the defendants went ashore without leave. They had been out on leave the previous evening, but had not returned in time to turn in. Sayers returned on January 4, as did also Moran. Neither had done any work since January 2, and they had been in custody since the fourth or fifth. He did not want the cases treated as cases of desertion but wished to amend the charge to one of absence without leave.

Defendants who had nothing to say were ordered to forfeit 12 days' pay each, to undergo 10 weeks' hard labour, and to pay the gaol charges.

Wm. McGrath whose charge of absenting himself from the ship without leave was remanded from yesterday was said by H. James, the first mate, to have given him some insolence on December 31. The following morning he complained of being unwell and not fit to work. The doctor reported him fit to work. At 2 p.m., he asked for leave to go ashore but this was refused. Nevertheless he left the ship and returned at 11 p.m. On January 2 and the 3 he was at work but on the fourth he again went ashore without leave. At 12.30 p.m., witness saw him ashore and ordered him to go aboard, but he did not return until some time after dark, when he was arrested.

Defendant urged he was not treated properly on the ship. He alleged that the petty officers, especially the boatswain, treated the men like dogs; therefore he went ashore without leave.

He was ordered to forfeit 8 days' pay, to go to prison for ten weeks and to pay gaol charges.

THE CHEUNG CHAU AFFAIR.

Hair-raising Experiences in the Island.

The hearing of the Cheung Chau piracy case was continued before Mr. Hazelton, at the Police Court, this afternoon. Mr. P. M. Hodges, the Assistant Crown Solicitor, prosecuting.

The Sergeant interpreter at Cheung Chau Police Station said that at 10.30 p.m. on August 19th last he was lying in his hammock at the end of the station pier. Witness was talking to Sergeant Bulger's servant boy, and a special boatman when there was "a sudden noise" in the station. He afterwards saw about ten men in the station, and some of them fired at Indian Constable Inder Singh, who was on station charge duty. Witness became frightened, and left his hammock. He jumped into the water when he saw four or five of the men rushing along the pier. They lowered one of the police boats to the water, and pulled off to the public launch. The men in the station were hammering at something for forty or fifty minutes. Witness became up to the pier at 12.30 a.m. and he saw Sergeant Bulger. The robbers had gone then. He walked round the main street. He found an Indian sergeant and an Indian constable lying dead. He also saw an Indian constable lying dead on the pier. He could not identify the defendants.

P. S. Bulger, of Cheung Chau, said he was in charge of the station on the night of the attack.

Finally an order was made joining Li Yuen Sang, whether as representative of Li Cheuk Ohi or executor of Li Tsza Shi, for the purpose of reviving or continuing the action.

AN OPIUM DIVAN.

At the Police Court, this morning, before Mr. Hazelton, twenty-one men were charged by Inspector Dymond with using 17.

Centre Street as an opium divan.

The first two men were charged with "keeping." The two charged with "keeping" were fined \$250, or in default three months and \$100, or in default two months, respectively. The others were fined \$3 each, or in default seven days.

The evidence was proceeding when we went to press.

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THE BANKNOTE CASE.

Eight Japanese Before The Court.

The eight Japanese arrested in Hongkong on alleged possession of three quarters of a million notes, forgeries on the Kwang Tung Military Government, each representing to be five dollar bills, were brought before Mr. C. D. Molbourne, at the Police Court this afternoon.

Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, of Messrs. Denys and Bowley, appeared to prosecute. Mr. J. H. Gardiner, defended defendants four, five, six and seven, and Mr. Reader Harris, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, defendants one, two, three and eight.

It is believed that a box containing notes representing a quarter of a million dollars has been buried in the Harbour.

A diver employed by the Hongkong Whampoa Dock Company, living at Hung Hom, said he dived on the 24th December, near the Awa Maru. From the bottom of the sea he picked up certain things. He dived from about 1 p.m. to about 4 p.m. He picked up several pieces of paper such as those produced. He did not know how many pieces of paper he picked up. He went down many times and he picked up several pieces of paper such as those produced. He handed them to a European officer. (The papers were notes). There were two divers. Witness then corrected his evidence and said he only dived until three o'clock, the other diver continuing until four o'clock.

Lam Shun, another diver, also gave evidence.

Mr. T. H. King, Assistant Captain Superintendent of Police, said that on December 24th he went in a Police launch to the anchorage of the s.s. Awa Maru which was moored there. He got there about 11.45 a.m. where he saw the last two witnesses at work diving.

The first diver handed witness nineteen of the notes produced. They were picked up in different places near the ship, within a radius of about thirty yards. The other diver handed him a single note. Later he saw the basket brought up. The diver went down close to the port gangway of the ship, and was pulled up in the same place with the basket. The basket was opened in his presence and he found on the top a bag of sand. The next thing he saw was a white cloth wrapper covering the top, he pulled that aside and found the basket full of notes. They had not been counted; they were all wet.

P. S. Grant said that at 1.30 p.m. on December 21 he was in Des Vaux Road West, near Bonham Strand West, where he saw the fourth defendant. He was standing beside an American cabin trunk. From information received he went to Queen's Street. There he saw five Japanese, some standing about in the street, and the others moving off in the direction of the Praya. Witness arrested the five, and took them back to where he had left the first Japanese with the trunk. The latter had been taken to the Macao steamboat wharf by Mr. King. Witness opened the trunk and found it contained notes.

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Next Sailings from Hongkong:

OUTWARD.

For Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama: S.S. BRASILIA, 10th Jan.

SILESIA 14th Jan.

SUEVIA 27th Jan.

O. J. D. AHLERS, 11th Feb.

SPEZIA 26th Feb.

SENEGAMBIA, 10th March.

SITHONIA 23rd March.

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EASTWARD.

The S.S. "FULTAL," 415-ton gross Captain, H. W. Talton will be
dispatched for YOKOHAMA & KOBE on the 10th January, at daylight taking
cargo and passengers at current rates.

WESTWARD.

The S.S. "OKARA," 521-ton gross Capt. E. B. Hirst, will be despatched for SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG and RANGOON on the 14th January 1913 at noon, and will be followed by the S.S. "UPADA," 5257-ton gross, Capt. Logan, sailing hence on or about the 20th January 1913 at noon, taking cargo at current rates.

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Hongkong, 6th January, 1913.

LOG BOOK.

Underwriters and the
Mauretanians.

A telegram from Hamburg suggesting a mishap to the Mauretanian considerably disturbed the London Marine Insurance Market for about an hour on December 9. The message asked if "the loss of the vessel," reported in German papers, could be confirmed. At that time the latest news of the Mauretanian available in London was that she was 260 miles west of Fastnet at 11.30 p.m. on the 8th, and the fact that the inquiry had been spread rapidly through Lloyd's and then on to the insurance companies outside. Nervous underwriters with large lines on the vessel began to think of reinsurance, and it is said that within a very short time quite £50,000 was placed. First £5 per cent. was paid, that a guinea, and then two guineas. The rumour soon reached the Stock Exchange, monopolised attention there for a time, and caused a distinct setback in the American market. Shortly after half past three news came through the Ivernia that the Mauretanian had been reported "all well" at noon on the 9th in westerly weather 575 miles from Queenstown. The uneasiness at once gave way to a feeling of relief, the insurance rate dropped down to the normal level of about 3s. per cent. and underwriters proceeded to discuss how the alarmist report could have gained currency in Germany, to compare it with the previous scare some months ago, and to estimate how much money it had caused to be lost and made during the day.

Oil Versus Coal.

Rapidly as the motor-ship has forged to the front of late, it is probable, says the "Globe," that few of the general public yet realise the great advances rendered possible by the use of oil both for mercantile and naval purposes. In addition to much obvious advantages as economies both in engine and fuel space, there is the important matter of the greatly increased capacity of a vessel travelling without stops in size among the monthly tonnages of the year, and it is the highest on record for the month of November. The Clyde shipping for supplies. A motor-ship with a full cargo

of coal would be compelled to be constantly running into port for supplies of fuel. The Russo-Japanese war afforded an excellent illustration of the value of this. The Russian fleet was greatly hampered by having continually to put into port for coal, and there was great difficulty in chartering boats to follow the battleships with the necessary fuel. This problem, always a difficult one in actual naval warfare, is entirely avoided by the use of internal combustion engines and the vessels will complete their journey between ports from one end of the world to the other—say, from New York to Japan—without calling at any port to bunker or provision, thus saving all the incidental charges of the usual calls. Further than this, she would be able to carry about 20 per cent. more cargo than the ordinary steamship, as the consumption of oil is proportionately less than that of coal. Valuable as are these facts from a commercial point of view, it will be seen that they have an even greater significance when applied to the Navy, as both the British and German Admiralties have realised. By this method of propulsion a cruiser would be able to be out on the high seas for a month or six weeks. The difficulty of the enemy in finding her would thus be increased ten-fold, as she would not be compelled to be constantly running into port for supplies of fuel. The

could journey between ports from one end of the world to the other—say, from New York to Japan—without calling at any port to bunker or provision, thus saving all the incidental charges of the usual calls. Further than this, she would be able to carry about 20 per cent. more cargo than the ordinary steamship, as the consumption of oil is proportionately less than that of coal. Valuable as are these facts from a commercial point of view, it will be seen that they have an even greater significance when applied to the Navy, as both the British and German Admiralties have realised. By this method of propulsion a cruiser would be able to be out on the high seas for a month or six weeks. The difficulty of the enemy in finding her would thus be increased ten-fold, as she would not be compelled to be constantly running into port for supplies of fuel. The

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Hongkong, 2nd Dec 1912. [1017]

Regular Steamship Service

With liberty to call at the
Malabar Coast.

S.S. SAILING FROM HONGKONG

FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK.

S.S. "LOVAT" } on or about
28th Jan.For freight and further information,
apply toDODWELL & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

Hongkong 3rd Jan. 1913. [1018]

The Ben Line s.s. Bendoran,
from Antwerp, Middlesbrough and
London, left Singapore for this
port on Dec. 30th.

The s.s. Glenroy, passed the
Suez Canal on the 20th ult. for
Hongkong via Straits.

The T. K. K. s.s. Kiyo Maru,
arrived at Yokohama from Honolulu
on the 2nd January, and is due here on the 18th January.

The I.C. S.N. s.s. Lislang,
from Calcutta, is due at Hongkong
on the 10th January. She leaves
for Japan on the 13th January.

The Shire Line s.s. Carmarthenshire,
from London, is due at
Hongkong on the 12th inst.

The Silk ex-O. S. K. s.s. Chicago
Maru, which left Hongkong on
the 25th November, was delivered
in New York on the 2nd inst.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Alacrity, Br. Naval despatch
vessel, 1,700, U. L. Lambe,
1st Jan.—Shanghai 26th
Dec.

Eiger, Ger. s.s. 778, E. Fingabern,
4th Jan.—Haiphong 3rd
Jan., Gen.—J. & Co.

Empress of India, Br. s.s. 5,940
A. Hailey, 21st Dec.—
Vancouver, B.C., 28th
Nov., Mail & Gen.—C.
P. R. Co.

Cheongshing, Br. s.s. 1,256, Lydell,
5th Jan.—Canton 4th Jan., Gen.—J. N. & Co.

Daiya Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,735, K.
Kobayashi, 5th Jan.—
Wakamatsu 31st Dec.,
Coal.—M. G. K.

Gregory Apoor, Br. s.s. J. E.
Drake, 3rd Jan.—Moji
30th Dec.; Gen. & Coal,
—D. S. & Co.

Kutsang, Br. s.s. 4,395, R. C. D.
Bradley, 5th Jan.—Moji
1st Jan., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Mongolia, Am. s.s. 8750, Emery
Rice, 2nd Jan.—San
Francisco 30th Nov.,
Gen.—P. M. Co.

Nippon Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,452, A.
G. Steveds, 3rd Jan.—
San Francisco 7th Dec.,
Mail etc.—T. K. K.

On Sang, Br. s.s. 1,800, Carle, 4th
Jan.—Chingwanta 28th
Dec., Coal and Gen.—J.
M. & Co.

Pisanulok, Ger. s.s. 1,204, D.
Reimers, 5th Jan.—Bangkok
24th Dec., Rice and
Gen.—M. & Co.

Quarta, Ger. s.s. 1,142, H. Madson,
3rd Jan.—Swatow
2nd Jan., Ballast—S. &
Co.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The E. and A. s.s. Eastern, from
Sydney, etc. left Port Darwin on
the 29th ult. for Manila and
this port.

Soshu Maru, Jap. s.s. K. Tashiro,
5th Jan.—Canton 4th
Jan., Gen.—O. S. K.

Szechuan, Br. s.s. 1,143, Cowen
25th Dec.—Canton 24th
Dec., Gen.—B. & S.

Taiwan Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,335, 6th
Jan.—Port Arthur 30th
Dec., Coal.—O. S. K.

Taming, Br. s.s. 1,542, Plunket
Cole, 3rd Jan.—Manila
31st Dec., Ballast—B. &
S.

Tainui, Br. s.s. 919, W. J. French,
1st Jan.—Swatow 31st
Dec., Ballast—B. & S.

Triumph, Ger. s.s. W. Langchow,
29th Dec.—Hai-phong 27th
Dec., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Verimo Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,350, Su-
kawa, 3rd Jan.—Moji 28th
Dec., Coal.—O. S. K.

Yuen-sang, Br. s.s. 1,128, Roife,
31st Dec.—Manila 28th
Dec., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Cooked Ham 6140 per lb.
Corned Beef, Pork and Beans
1111A, D.A. & CO.

VESSELS TAKING CARGO.

European Ports.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
London and Antwerp	Monmouthshire	J. M. & Co.	18 Jan., about
London and Antwerp via Singapore, &c.	Sumatra	P. & O. Co.	8 Jan., about
Havre and Hamburg, &c.	Sambia	H. A. L.	14 January
do do	Altmark	H. A. L.	27 January
Rotterdam, Bremen and Hamburg, &c.	Fuerst Buelow	H. A. L.	24 January
do do	Armenia	H. A. L.	15 January
Bremen, and Hamburg, &c.	Kiyo Maru	T. K. K.	1 February
Mexico, Peruvian and Chile via Japan	Dunedin	Bank Line	Begin January
Cape Ports via Mauritius	Canton	A. N. & Co.	15 January
Copenhagen and Baltic Ports	Goldenfels	H. A. L.	8 February
Marseilles	Koerber	S. W. & Co.	19 January
do	Kleist	M. & Co.	8 January
Marseilles, London & Antwerp via Singapore, &c.	Aki Maru	N. Y. K.	15 January

New York, San Francisco and Canada.

Boston and New York	Lovat	D & Co.	28 Jan., about
New York via Ports and Suez Canal	Swazi	S. T. & Co.	11 Jan., about
San Francisco via Shanghai and Japan, &c.	Mongolia	P. M. Co.	9 January
do do do	Nippon Maru	T. K. K.	11 January
Victoria, Vancouver, B.C., Seattle & Tacoma, &c.	Otteric	Bank Line	15 January
Victoria, B.C., and Seattle via Shanghai, &c.	Sado Maru	N. Y. K.	14 January
Seattle Maru	O. S. K.	23 January	
Vancouver via Shanghai and Japan, &c.	Empress of India	C. P. R. Co.	11 January
Vancouver	Monteagle	C. P. R. Co.	8 March

Australia.

Australian Ports via Manila	Yawata Maru
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HOTEL LISTS.

Hongkong Hotel.
Adair, Mr. and Johnson, Miss
Mrs. E. M.
Aldern, J. S. Jones, Capt. E.
Aurely, G. L.
Babin, Mrs. P. Joseph, Mr. and
Ball, Mr. and Mrs. S. L.
Mrs. F. S. Judah, Mrs. A.
Barberini, E. T. N. E.
Baring, M. Jung, Mrs. B.
Bate, E. R. Jung, E. W.
Beaumont, G. A. Jung, Paul
Bell, Mr. and Mrs. King, C. R.
C. D. J. Komor, S.
Bellios, Mrs. E. Krusman, A.
R. Lack, G. M.
Bena, G. A. Lloyd, G. T.
Beaumont, R. C. MacGregor, M.
Bernis, J. C.
Bessunger, Dr. Mackenzie, A.
A. MacLennan, D.
G.
Beynon, Capt. Maceo, J. M.
C. R. MacIntyre, Mr.
Binns, S. C. and Mrs. Neil.
Blanch, Mr. and Macdonald, Mr.
Mrs. N. V. and Mrs. F. C.
Boardman, Mrs. Macrae, Mrs.
Brereton, H. Marriott, Dr. O.
Ashley Matheson, Mrs.
Buschner, O. R. T.
and Cambridge, A. J. child.
Campbell, A. K. Mehta, K. B.
Carpenter, F. W. Merck, J.
Cartland, Miss A. McKenna, Dr.
B. C. W. & Mrs.
Chalkley, Mrs. McNeil, Mr. &
Chaplin, Mrs. Mrs. D.
and maid Melcher, J.
Chatham, Miss Menzies, Major
Christie, P. N. Meyerink, W.
Claxton, A. A. Morris, J.
Cokely, T. J. Mulder, Mr. and
Cole P. H. Mrs. J. D. F.
Coleran, W. B. Northcombe,
Conradt, A. W. Capt. & Mrs.
Coulon, Lt. F. D.
Cowen, Capt. W. Ochniochen, H.
G. Oudenoren, W.
Cowen, Mrs. W. F. U.
Cowle, A. G. Owston, J.
Crabtree, T. Pattie, Mr. and
Crauston, I. W. Mrs. J. A.
Crocker, Miss Pinkham, L. E.
Curry, G. P. Polah, J.
Davies, Capt. D. Puckett, Capt.
R. F. W.
D'Orion, V. Raiston, Mr. &
Douglas, Mrs. E. Sibley, J. C.
H. Lady E. de
Drew, W. C. Sausmarez, Sir
Earle, Miss S. H. H. de
Esteror, M. Schmoke, W.
Ehrenfels, Mr. Schwader, Dr.
and Mrs. H. C. Selby, Miss F.
Field, Miss J. L. R.
Fielding, H. M. Sellar, J.
Finlayson, Mrs. Sibley, J. C.
C. Solomon, H. H.
Fisher, H. G. Sutherland, P.
Fletcher, Miss E. D.
Fleet, W. C. Van Sparez, Mrs. E.
Jr.
Fleet, Mrs. W. Spear, Capt. H.
C. Van Spittles, Mr. &
Fleet, Miss J. Mrs. James.
Van Smith, D. B.
Fowler, E. A. S. Mellis
Freer, Miss Mand Stellings, Mrs.
French, Mrs. & A. MacAdams
child Stephens, W. A.
French, Capt. W. Square, Miss.
J. F. Thomas, H. M.
Frey, Mr. & Mrs. Toll, H. W.
A. J. Upshur, Mrs.
Frey, Master R. W. P.
C. and maid Vermeil, G.
Fuller, Demian Vollbrecht, E.
George, Mr. and Vollbrecht, Mrs.
Mrs. F. J. E.
George, Miss Warner, R. J.
Gordon, A. G. Watkins, H.
Goulnour, V. Watts, J. H.
Gould, Mr. and Webb, Mr. and
Mrs. J. Webb, Mr. and
Mrs. B.
Goursey, I. Welch, T. C.
Gratama, D. M. Whamond, D.
G. M.
Grimshaw, R. J. White, D.
Hall, Capt. T. P. Wilkie, Mr. and
Harbord, W. R. Mrs. Allan.
Harrison, A. Williams, Lt.
Haywood, G. R. R. H.
Holby, Miss I. Winkler, Mr. &
G. H. Mrs. G.
Henderson, P. Wood, G. G.
Hewett, Hon. E. Wood, Mrs. W.
A. C. M. G. S.
Herdman, A. E. Wright, Mrs.
Hiltmann, K. W. K.
Hope, E. Wright, Mr. &
Horne, R. Mrs. J. F.
Hunt, H. J. Wyun, Mrs. M.
Innes, Capt. R. E.
Jobens, Miss A. Wyun, Miss E.
Jerington, M. R.
H. M. Young, J. A.
Jowers, A. J.

Craigleburn.
Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Garets
Mrs. and 2 Madam
children. Elliott, Capt. &
Caldwell, Mr. & Mrs.
Mrs. Kydd, Mr. and
Carpenter, Mr. Mrs.
and Mrs. Smith, Mrs. G.
Chinchin, S. J. Smith, E. G.
Cornell, W. A. Wood, E. M.

Notice



THE HIGH CLASS
MIXTURE
ALSO
GARRICK
CIGARETTES
Virginia Blend.

OBTAIABLE EVERYWHERE.

Consignees

AMERICAN AND MAN-
CHURIAN LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK.

THE Steamship

"KANSAS."

Captain R. Linklater, having arrived from the above Port, Consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of lading for countersignature and take immediate delivery of cargo from alongside. Cargo impeding discharge will be landed immediately at consignees' risk and expense.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the godowns, where they will be examined on WEDNESDAY, 8th inst., at 10 a.m. All claims must be presented within fifteen days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 8th inst., will be subject to rent.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.
Agents.
Hongkong, 2nd Jan., 1913. [1024]

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

THE Steamship

"NIPPON MARU."

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, via
HONOLULU, AND JAPAN
PORTS.

The above-named Steamer having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of cargo from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on SATURDAY, 6th Jan., at 5 p.m., will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense and delivery must then be taken from Company's Godown.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No Claims will be recognized after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered on FRIDAY, the 10th inst., afternoon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All chafed and otherwise damaged cargo to be left on board of Godown and examination of same to be held on SATURDAY 11th Inst., at 10 a.m.

All claims must be filed on or before 17th Inst., otherwise they will not be recognized.

S. MORIMOTO,
Agent.
Hongkong, 3rd Jan., 1913. [1029]

TEH "INDRA" LINE LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK VIA
SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"INDRAMAYO."

having arrived from the above port, Consignees of cargo by her, are hereby informed that all cargo are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 9th Jan., at 6 p.m. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on 9th Inst., at 9.30 A.M. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON
& CO. LTD.
Agents.
Hongkong, 4th Jan., 1913. [1032]

The Port of London : A Year's Trade.

In the annual report of the Port of London Authority recently issued it is shown that the trade of the Port during the third year of the Authority's administration, although in excess of that of the previous year, was adversely affected by the serious labour disturbances in which the Port was involved in August, 1911. The net register and deck cargo tonnage dues during the 12 months ended March 31 last was 29,495,521, compared with 29,395,636 for the preceding year.

Foreign shipping increased by 445,411 tons and coastwise decreased by 345,656 tons, the net increase for the year being 10,385 tons.



This is one of the worst months in the year as regards the risk of catching Sore Throat.

This painful malady is caused by germs—invisible atoms of plant life—which we inhale from the air.

The warmth and moisture of the mouth cavity, with its wrinkled surfaces containing residues of food, form ideal conditions for the growth of these germs, which inflame and irritate the lining of the throat.

A few Formamint Tablets, sucked like sweets, entirely rid the mouth cavity of germ growths, and thus cure Sore Throat in the shortest possible time.

WULFING'S
Formamint
THE GERM-KILLING THROAT TABLET

Signor Caruso, the world-famous tenor, writes:—"I have found

Wulding's Formamint Tablets very beneficial to the throat, and pleasant to the taste."

Although Formamint Tablets are pleasantly flavoured and quite harmless, they contain a powerful antiseptic which gets thoroughly over the lining of the mouth and throat, and is absolutely fatal to germ life. Therefore, they not only cure and prevent Sore Throat, Tonsillitis, and mouth troubles, but offer safe protection against grave infectious diseases like Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Measles, etc.

These claims are thoroughly endorsed by the Medical Profession; there are thousands of testimonials written in the same strain as the two quoted above; and amongst the most prominent

users of Formamint are such celebrated people as Queen Alexandra's confidential secretary, the Hon. Charlotte Knollys; the ex-Prime Minister of Great Britain, the Rt. Hon. Arthur J. Balfour, M.P.; Lord Kingsgate; Lord Justice Buckley; Sir Gilbert Parker, M.P.; the Archdeacon of Bristol, and the Dowager Countess of Wicklow, etc.

Harmful and worthless tablets with names very similar to Formamint, are frequently offered for sale. Refuse these firmly, and insist on Wulding's Formamint, which is sold at all Chemists, in bottles of 50 tablets.

The Cost of Production:

England Scotland

May ... 0 Duncan 1

Green ... 0 Smith 1

Savage ... 1 Miller 0

Atkinson ... 1 Neilson 0

Crapnell ... 1 Harvey 0

Saville ... 1 Nicol 0

Curme ... 0 Mead 0

Mead 0 Alexander ... 1

In the afternoon the doubles contest was most exciting, the final scores resulting in "England" winning three more matches, bringing their lead on the day to 4.

Besides the regular contests on the programme, several amusing impromptus were held.

The "Veterans" Race was won by Thompson, of Coy B, 2nd Drake, Coy B, 3rd Thompson, Coy F.

The Officers Race 100 yds. was easily captured by Captain Rigg, with Captain Mallinson a close second, in 13.25 seconds.

A pretty little 100 yd handicap for boys resulted:—Cecil Jennings 1st, Fred Chamberlain 2nd, Harry Lordbeater 3rd, Henry Wall 4th.

A race for girls was captured by Lizzie Stoneman, 2nd Maggie Barnes, 3rd Bertha Jennings.

A Bandsman race, in which each man had to play on his instrument during his course created storms of merriment, and was won by Cornel Wadsworth.

In the Officers Tug of War, Captain Aga's team won, after some hard pulling.

The Final scores in points towards the Battalion Athletic Shield were:—Coy A, 36, Coy B, 108, Coy C, 70, Coy D, 98, Coy E, 207, Coy F, 56, Coy G, 280, Coy H, 189.

After the prizes, which were very handsome, had been distributed, Lieutenant Marable, as President of the Sports, called for three cheers for Commodore Anstruther, and said a few words, thanking him for the use of the Naval Yard ground.

GOLF.

An interesting friendly match took place yesterday at the Kowloon Golf Grounds between members of the Kowloon Cricket Club, the sides styling themselves "England" and "Scotland."

The singles play in the morning was excellent, England winning by the narrow margin of one match. The scores were as follows:

England Scotland

May ... 0 Duncan 1

Green ... 0 Smith 1

Savage ... 1 Miller 0

Atkinson ... 1 Neilson 0

Crapnell ... 1 Harvey 0

Saville ... 1 Nicol 0

Curme ... 0 Mead 0

Mead 0 Alexander ... 1

In the afternoon the doubles contest was most exciting, the final scores resulting in "England" winning three more matches, bringing their lead on the day to 4.

SYNTHETIC RUBBER.

The Cost of Production:

In the course of a paper read before the Royal Society of Arts Dr. F. Mollwo Perkin, whose researches into the question of synthetic rubber are well known, discussed the question whether synthetic rubber would be able to compete commercially with natural rubber, and if it were placed on the market in large quantities what would be the effect on prices. In the present state of supply and demand he expressed the opinion that the two might exist side by side without any acute competition.

Present Difficulties.

With regard to the price of synthetic rubber he said he thought that when such bases as starch, sawdust, &c., were taken as the raw material there would be no reason why the synthetic product should cost more than 1s. per lb. It was, however, one thing to produce a pure product in a laboratory and quite a different thing to manufacture it in bulk. Fermentation on a large scale—which he pointed out—was the root of the problem—was always apt to present great difficulties.

The half mile was won by Richardson, who ran easily, and kept well on his feet; Walton, of Coy F, was a good second, and Dunkley, Coy E, ran closed 3rd, with Arnold, Coy G, 4th.

The Sergeant's Race resulted in a win for Alp, Coy B, 2nd Bedford, Coy H, and 3rd, Roper, Coy E.

The catch-weight tug of war between Coy's G. and B. ended in a win for Coy G. after an exciting tussle.

In the quarter Mile Race Barnes came in an easy first, Dunkley 2nd, Vickers 3rd, all of 4th.

The Relay race was handily won by Pte. Dunkley, Pte. Vickers, Lance Corporal Barnes and Corporal Light, of Coy E. G. Coy was second, and C. Coy, 3rd.

The Regimental Mile race fell to Lance Corporal Richardson, who won finely in 4 min. 41 seconds; 2nd Pte. Bates; 3rd Pte. Lambert.

The Obstacle race caused much amusement to the large audience, and was won by Pte. Miller; 2nd, Pte. Pearson.

The Native Troops Relay race was won by the 25th Punjabians; 2nd, 28th Punjabians.

The 220 yards Race was won by Pte. Barnes; 2nd, Corporal Light, 3rd, Pte. Vickers, all of Coy E.

The Light weight Tug of war between Coy. G. and Coy. E. High Jump.—Bugler. Dewick, won easily, 2nd Pte. Jones, 3rd, Coy. G.

The long pump was an interesting event.

COMMERCIAL.

Home Rubber Market.

December 6. The market for Plantation has been firmer, with a fair amount of business passing. Smoked Sheet, ribbed, spot closes 4s. 7d. buyers, January-March (1913), 4s. 7d. value, and January-Decembersold at 4s. 6d. and buyers. First Late Crepe spot and Doc delivery sold at 4s. 5d. and buyers (last year 4s. 10d.), Jan.-June sold at 4s. 6d. to 4s. 5d. and buyers, and Jan.-December closes 4s. 5d. value. The Para market has also remained firm, with a moderate business, Hard Fine on the spot closing 4s. 7d. value (last year 4s. 5d.). The receipts at Para this month are 370 tons, against 500 tons last year. Messrs. Wm. Jas. and Hy. Thompson's Monthly Circular contains the following statistics:—Receipts at Para during November were 3,700 tons, against 3,540 tons last year, the total July-Nov. being 14,140 tons against 12,180 tons last year. Shipments to Europe were 2,610 tons against 2,310 tons, and to America 1,710 tons, against 1,680 tons last year. The stock in Liverpool was 410 tons against 2,150 tons last year, in America 160 tons against 200 tons, and the Continent 20 tons, against 180 tons in 1911. Afloat for Europe 1,580 tons, against 1,030 tons, and America 1,060 tons, against 200 tons. The world's visible supply, including Cauchu, on Dec. 1 was 4,560 tons against 7,050 tons last year. In England 4,118 tons of all classes of rubber were imported in November and 4,223 tons were delivered. The stock is given as 4,155 tons, against 5,043 tons last year.

Manchester Goods.

December, 6. Messrs. R. Barbour and Brother, Limited, advise in their Monthly Market Report:—The month opened with a further upwards and onwards move which, sensitively responsive to the "ups" and largely heedless of the "downs" of the raw material, went on gathering increasing strength right to the end. Sweeping aggrandisement on the part of sellers was the conspicuous feature on all sides, and lavish rates had to be conceded for all requirements. Business was increasingly angular and difficult to compass. Out of a very considerable inquiry it was only here and there that substantial orders successfully emerged. In staples business for India generally proved of an uphill character, and transactions were not conspicuous for any weight, but miscellaneous goods fared better and sales aggregated a very fair turnover. From China rather more encouraging support, though in patches, was forthcoming, mainly in specialties, but general demand still lacked healthy symptoms of much real persistence. Crop forecasts have continued to show considerable divergence, ranging from 13½ to 14½ millions. Meantime, the movement continues enormous; the into sight being nearly equal to last year's, but at the same time alongside this not less significant are the powers of absorption of the present demand and apparently also of prospective requirements.

Messrs. J. F. Hutton and Co., Limited, advise under date Dec. 5:—Liverpool cotton: mid-American, spot, to-day 67d., last week 7.03d.; do, current month, to-day 670d.; last week 687d. E.G.F. Egyptian, spot, to-day 105d., last week 1015d. New York cotton, spot, yesterday c. 1275, last week c. 1310. Liverpool stock (all kinds of cotton) 29th ult. — 927,450 bales this year, 608,430 bales last year; visible supply (all kinds), 5,514,000 bales this year, 4,572,000 bales last year. Merchants hesitate to enter into engagements for next summer and beyond upon the terms now available, although some fair lines go through for actual requirements in known qualities for India and other Eastern markets, both China and Japan placing a proportion of these lines. Our market is now largely sold for June-August shipments, and bleach and dye works also booked for as much as they can deliver those months.

Hospitable England. "Let us celebrate our native land," said Lord Shaw of Dunfermline at the Bradford St.

Andrew's Society dinner "but do not let us forget that we are in Hospitable England; we (the Scots) have fought, robbed, domineered England, and she insists on being still on friendly terms with us without any jealousy or narrowness."

Big Glasgow Fire. A hundred people were rendered homeless by a great fire that broke out in the Caledonian district, Glasgow, at midnight on November 30. Three streets, Caledonian-street, Wilson-street, and Brunswick-street, were involved. In Wilson-street a hundred people escaped from their homes, some in their night attire. The damage at the hour mentioned was estimated at £100,000.

Notices

NOTICE.

G. R. STEWART, R. ATTENTION is drawn to the fact that, under the Army Act, a soldier cannot be placed under stoppages of pay for a private debt. Tradesmen, and others, who suffer Soldiers to contract debts, do so at their own risk.

R. S. STEWART, Major, D.A.A. & Q.M.G. S. China. Hong Kong, 2nd Jan., 1913. [1034]

HONGKONG FOOTBALL CHALLENGE SHIELD. ENTRIES for the above competition will close on Monday 13th Inst. A meeting will be held that evening in the Y.M.C.A. rooms at 5.30 to make all necessary arrangements. Each team entered is invited to send a representative.

A. HAMILTON, Hon. Secretary.

NOTICE.

WE have from this date ceased to act as the General Representatives at this port, for Messrs The Neale and Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Co., and no longer hold their Power of Attorney.

Mr. ALAN GRIFFITHS COPPIN having severed his connection with our firm, no longer holds our Power of Attorney.

BRADLEY & CO., Hong Kong, 1st Jan., 1913. [1017]

NOTICE.

WE have to advise that our business has from this day been converted into a Private Company under the style of BRADLEY & COMPANY LTD. Our Senior Mr. Thomas William Richardson will be the first Governing Director.

BRADLEY & CO., Swatow, Hongkong and Shanghai. 3rd December, 1912. Hong Kong, 1st Jan., 1913. [1018]

NOTICE.

WE have this day taken over the business of Bradley & Co., BRADLEY & CO., LTD. Swatow, Hongkong and Shanghai. 1st January, 1913. [1019]

NOTICE.

THE NESTLE AND ANGLO-SWISS CONDENSED MILK COMPANY, CHAM (Switzerland) and London, beg to announce that they have this Day established in Hongkong a WHOLESALE and SHIPPING DEPOT under the management of Mr. ALAN GRIFFITHS COPPIN, who holds the Company's Power of Attorney for Hongkong and China.

The Hongkong Office is situated on Third Floor of General Post Office Building.

Telephone No. 1378. Codes: A.B.C., 5th and Western Union. Cable Address: Nestle Hong Kong.

THE NESTLE AND ANGLO-SWISS CONDENSED MILK COMPANY. are the Proprietors of: Conensed Milk. Sterilised Natural Milk. Evaponted Cream. Coffee and Milk. Cocoa and Milk. Chocolate and Milk.

MILKMAID are the Proprietors of: Condensed Milk. Milk Food for Infants and Invalids. Cocoa. Chocolate. Biscuits.

NESTLE'S PETER'S MILK CHOCOLATE KOHLER'S CHOCOLATE. DAILLER'S CHOCOLATE. Hong Kong, 31st Dec., 1912. [1016]

Notice is hereby given that Mr. JOHN SOMERVILLE DOBIE has joined me in partnership in my business of a Share and General Broker as from the 1st January 1913, which business will be henceforth to carry on under the name of VERNON AND SMYTH.

Dated the 31st December, 1912.

Entertainments

THEATRE ROYAL

RETURN VISIT OF THE EMINENT ACTOR,

ALLAN WILKIE

AND FULL LONDON CO.

Including the Talented

Actress,

MISS FREDISWYDE

HUNTER-WATTS.

For Short Season

Commencing on Jan. 6th.

TO-NIGHT.

DAVID GARRICK.

JANUARY 8th

CANDIDA

JANUARY 9th

THE LIARS'

JANUARY 10th

MRS. WARREN'S PROFESSION

JANUARY 11th

TWELFTH NIGHT

(Matinee)

SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL

(Evening)

JANUARY 18th

SALOME

JANUARY 19th

TAMING OF THE SHREW

JANUARY 19th

THE SECOND MRS. TANNERAY

JANUARY 16th

THE CARDINAL

JANUARY 17th

TRILBY.

Curtain at 8.15 p.m. Sharp.

Matinee at 8.00 p.m.

Prices: \$3.50, 2.00 & 1.00

Booking at MOUTRIE'S

BIJOU.

9.15 TO-NIGHT 9.15

WAR IN THE BALKANS.

WAR IN THE BALKANS.

WAR IN THE BALKANS.

The Real Thing—No Fakes.

AND

Miss DOLLY SWIFT

Miss ADA ROWLEY

Miss GLADYS SPENCER

in All New Songs and Dances.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

SATURDAY 4TH.

Debut of the

GIBSON GIRLS.

Great Success of

Miss NELLIE MAHER.

Look out for the Wonderful Pictures.

"Faults of Others:" in 3 parts.

NOTICES

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM LAUGHTON LEASK has this day been admitted as a partner in our Firm.

LEIGH & ORANGE,

Civil Engineers, Architects

and Surveyors.

Hong Kong, 1st Jan., 1913. [1014]

NOTICE.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT

LOAN AND MORTGAGE

CO., LTD.

(CAPITAL PAID UP...\$1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property

&c.

Goods received on Storage.

Advances made on Merchandise.

Leads made on the Provident System.

(Rates and Particulars on application).

THE OFFICE OF

TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF

WILL, ATTORNEY &c.

Undertaken and Executed

SHEWAN, TOME'S & CO.

General Managers.

Hong Kong, 1st Jan., 1908. [82]

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that MR. JOHN SOMERVILLE

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ary 1913, which business will be hence-

forth to carry on under the name of

VERNON AND SMYTH.

Dated the 31st December, 1912.

FRANK SMYTH.

[1021]

Banks

INTERNATIONAL BANKING

CORPORATION.

Head Office—46, Wall Street, New York.

London Office—36, Bishopsgate, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay

Calcutta

Canton

Cebu

Empire

Hong Kong

Kankow

Kobe

Madras

Macau

Peking

San Francisco

Shanghai

Singapore

St. Louis

Stockholm

Sydney

Takao

Tientsin

Tiehsing

Tientsin

Tokyo

Yokohama

Manager.

9, Queen's Road, Hong Kong.

UNITED SERDANGS.

Position of Plantation Rubber.

The recent revival of buying in the market for crude rubber has afforded some consolation to rubber shareholders, says the "London and China Express," which will be further emphasised by some remarks of Mr A. Lampard, made at the meeting of the United Serdang Company. The estimates of supply and demand which he compiled and made public in July last have been more than fulfilled. Figures to the end of October are now available, and estimating the last two months of the year, the world's rubber consumption for 1912 comes out at 108,250 tons, and the world's production from all sources at 104,700 tons. In a letter to the Press Mr. Lampard has reduced the latter figure by 2,000 tons, as he says Guayule will be short by so much for 1912. He thinks that the production by rubber will be exceeded by the demand and that such must continue to be the case, despite the great increase in the outputs from the plantations. At the same time, he made it clear that wild-rubber gathering in South America is a declining business, owing chiefly to the way rates of exchange have been made adverse to the trade by the Brazilian Government. Since 1899 the value of the milreis has fluctuated, and the average rate for five years being an advance of 50 per cent. This means that a pound of rubber worth 4s. would have brought 0.42 milreis in 1899, but only 2.98 milreis to-day. Incidentally, he also thinks that had Straits Exchange been fixed at a more reasonable rate than 2s. 4d. to the dollar, that plantation rubber would have had a better time still.

If you apply the 4s. in 1903 and the 4s. to-day, the result is as follows: You may take it that an acre of rubber produces 300 lbs., and at 4s. that would mean £60; £60 in 1903 bought \$720 at 1s. 8d., and £60 in 1912 will buy \$514 at 2s. 4d. That means that the planters really lose \$206 an acre, owing to the rise in exchange, or £17 3s. 4d. per acre. This is the loss which the individual proprietors sustain, but it goes into the pockets of the Government, who collect that from us. They force us to pay 2s. 4d. odd for something which they mint and coin at a little over 1s. 6d., and the profit they get in that form they have to hold up in order to bolster up their exchange. If a country has the monopoly of a certain product which the outside world must buy eventually, the outside world pays the Government the profit, and this is exactly what would have happened if we had not started the plantation industry in the Middle East. We should have had to pay the whole of the Brazilian currency. We saw this coming in the Middle East, and the result is that to-day Brazil and the Federated Malay States have no monopoly, but the cost of the exchange is really borne by the producers.

Returning to the subject of consumption, the general view distinctly seems to be that it will keep ahead of supply for some time. To the opinions available here may be added that of United States Consul Stuart J. Fuller, of

Iquitos, who, writing on the Peruvian rubber district, says it is locally figured that the world's production of rubber will not begin to overtake the demand until 1918, despite the rapid increase in plantation production, and so it is calculated that the price will continue for at least four years more at a level that will admit the Amazon rubber to competition, despite the increasing cost of collection, due to high labour and high cost of living.

These views of probable future output of rubber from plantation sources, and the equally important point, the probable total demand for the product, are two matters that must naturally appeal very closely to the shareholder in rubber companies. He will, no doubt, be cheered by the pronouncement of "Ajax," given in the Financier, who, although optimistic, backs his views with logical statements. He assumes that the normal increase in consumption will be at the rate of 12½ per cent. per annum, though he says if you ask Mincing-lane the experts there will tell you the demand will be much nearer 25 per cent each year. To be safe, "Ajax" takes only the 12½ per cent. basis, and makes the increase in demand 12,500 tons during this year, and then for 1913-14 20,500 tons, for 1914-15 42,000 tons, and so on till 1916-17 when we come to 80,000 tons. Assuming such figures for demand to be correct it would mean that the average plantation outputs during the next five years must increase at the yearly rate of 16,000 tons.

Will the greatest optimist of

plantation outputs state that the latter will increase at this rate, with the object lesson before him of so many Eastern plantations having to rest their trees? Even supposing that the figures may be over-estimated by one or two thousand tons a year, "Ajax" thinks that to maintain their own price those who control the Para crop would forego so small a percentage, and not ship to such an extent and thus redress the balance. The Brazilian crop is financed and handled by only a few firms, and it would be to their interest to hold off any possible surplus because the lesser shipments from Brazil would yield more by upholding the price rather than by maintaining the export. The result of it all is that the price is not to fall below such a figure as will be highly profitable to all engaged in the plantation industry,

Major M. C. Nangle.

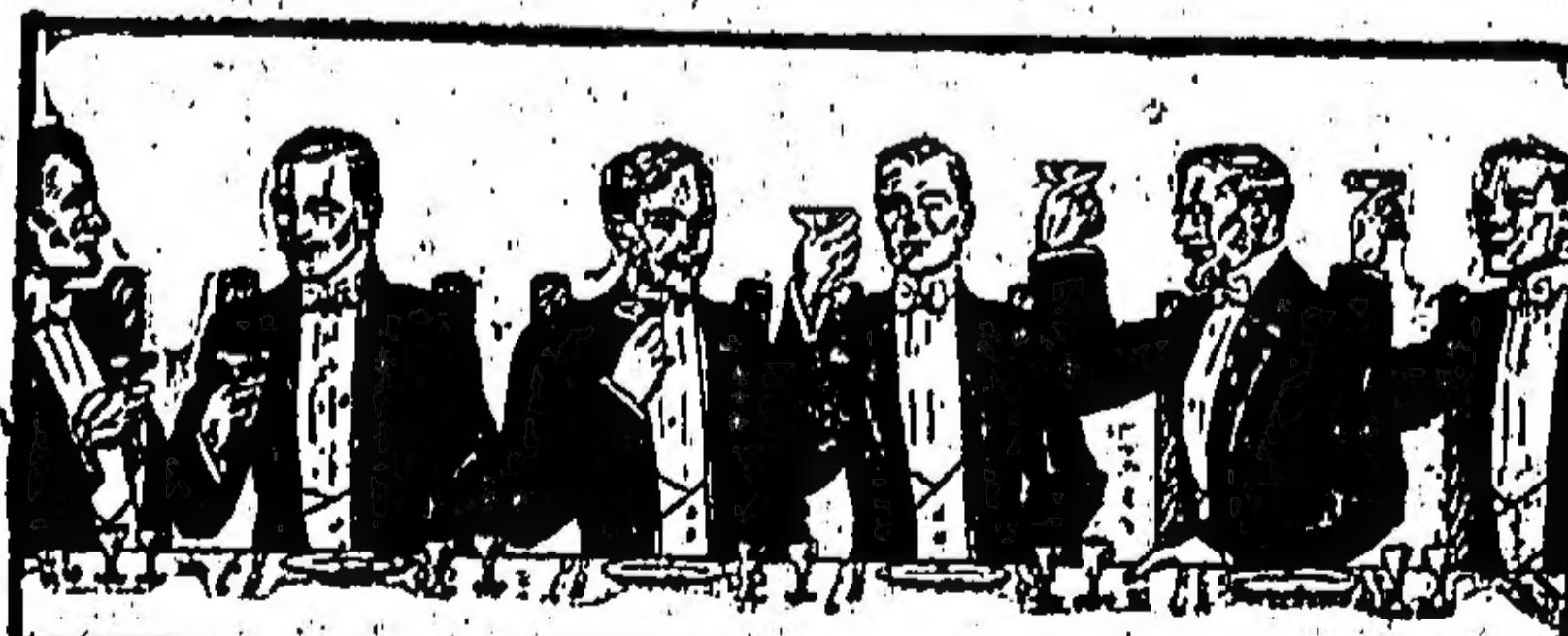
Major M. C. Nangle, 92nd Punjab, just promoted to that rank, is a former officer of the Somerset Light Infantry, now at Tientsin.

A London Agency for Sarawak.

The Rajah of Sarawak, Sir Charles Brooke, has issued a proclamation, date November 20, 1912, establishing a Sarawak Government Agency in England and an Advisory Council to carry out such administrative or other functions in relation to Sarawak as can be discharged in England. The first members of the Council are Mr. B. W. D. Brooke (the Tuan Muda), Mr. C. A. Bampfylde and Mr. H. F. Deshon (late residents of the first division), and Mr. C. H. W. Johnson (legal adviser of the Raj).

CHAMPAGNE RUINART

PERE & FILS.



ESTABLISHED 1729.

SOLE AGENTS,

H. RUTTON JEE & SON,

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

POST OFFICE.

MAILS ARRIVED TO-DAY.

Calcutta, s.s. Fooksang.

Japan, a.s. Kleist.

MAILS VIA SIBERIA.

Left London Dec. 19
Due Shanghai Jan. 4

Dec. 20 Jan. 6

MAILS DUE.

Siberian, Linan, 8th inst.

German, Goeben, 9th inst.

The Linan is expected to arrive here to-morrow, with the London Mail (via Siberian) of Friday the 20th ult.

The Goeben with the German Mail left Singapore on Sunday the 5th inst., at 8 a.m. and may be expected to arrive here on Thursday the 9th instant 6 p.m.

MAILS CLOSE.

Siam—Per Cheongshing, 8th Jan., 9 a.m.

Straits and Ceylon—Per Sumatra, 8th Jan., 9 a.m.

German Mail: Straits, Burmah, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt, and Europe via Naples.—Per Kleist, 8th Jan., 9 a.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per Hangsang, 8th Jan., 11 a.m.

Macao—Per Sui Tai, 8th Jan., 1.15 p.m.

Straits and India via Calcutta—Per G. Apcar, 8th Jan., 2 p.m.

Shanghai, North China and Japan via Kobe—Per Fooksang, 8th Jan., 3 p.m.

Japan via Moji—Per Tainan-maru, 8th 5 p.m.

Shanghai, North China via Nagasaki, Honolulu, Canada, United States and South America via San Francisco (Europe via Siberia)—Per Mongolia, 9th Jan., noon.

Macao—Per Sui Tai, 9th Jan., 1.15.

Shanghai and North China—Per Chenan, 9th Jan., 3 p.m.

Japan via Yokohama—Per Fulata, 9th Jan., 5 p.m.

Siberian Mail: Shanghai, North China and Japan via Kobe (Europe via Siberia)—Goeben, 10th Jan., 11 p.m.

Macao—Per Sui Tai, 10th Jan., 1.15 p.m.

Siberian Mail: Shanghai, North China Japan via Nagasaki, United States, South America and Canada via Vancouver (Europe via Siberia)—Per Empress of India, 10th Jan., 6 p.m.

Straits and India via Calcutta—Per Kutsang, 11th Jan., 1 p.m.

Philippine Island—Per Loongsang, 11th Jan., 1 p.m.

Batavia, Cheribon, Semarang and Sourabaya—Per Tijpanas, 11th Jan., 4 p.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per Haiyang, 13th Jan., 5 p.m.

Straits and Burmah—Per Okara, 14th Jan., 10 a.m.

Philippine Islands—Per Kueichow, 14th Jan., 3 p.m.

Saigon, Straits, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt, and Europe via Brindisi (Late Letters 11 a.m. to noon, Extra Postage 10 cents.) (Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail (Extra Postage 10 cents). Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail). The Parcel Mail will be closed on Friday, the 17th Jan., at 5 p.m.—Per India, 18th Jan., 11 a.m.

French Mail: Strals, Burmah, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt, and Europe via Brindisi (Late Letters 11 a.m. to noon, Extra Postage 10 cents.) (Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail (Extra Postage 10 cents). Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail). The Parcel Mail will be closed on Friday, the 17th Jan., at 5 p.m.—Per India, 18th Jan., 11 a.m.

English Mail: All productions of the ALEXANDRA CAFE CO. are under the strictest European Supervision.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Wosang, Br. a.s. 1.127. G. M. Smith, 6th Jan.—Wuhu and Chinkiang 2nd Jan.

Gen. —J. M. & Co.

Pongtong, Ger. s.s. 998, Botefuhr, 6th Jan.—Bangkok 25th Dec., Rice and Teak.—B. & S.

Leomedon, Br. s.s. 4,268, R. D. Dwen, 6th Jan.—Singapore 31st Dec., Gen.—B. & S.

Vorwaerts, Aust. a.s. 3,727, R. Donnecker, 6th Jan.—Trieste 12th Dec., Gen.—S. W. & Co.

Fooksang, Br. s.s. 1,987, T. A. Mitchell, 6th Jan.—Singapore 27th Dec., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Capri, It. a.s. 4,200, A. De Ambazaga, 6th Jan.—Bombay and Singapore 27th Dec., Gen.—B. & S.

Siam—Per Cheongshing, 8th Jan., 9 a.m.

Straits and Ceylon—Per Sumatra, 8th Jan., 9 a.m.

German Mail: Straits, Burmah, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt, and Europe via Naples.—Per Kleist, 8th Jan., 9 a.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per Hangsang, 8th Jan., 11 a.m.

Macao—Per Sui Tai, 8th Jan., 1.15 p.m.

Straits and India via Calcutta—Per G. Apcar, 8th Jan., 2 p.m.

Shanghai, North China and Japan via Kobe—Per Fooksang, 8th Jan., 3 p.m.

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Shanghai, North China via Nagasaki, Honolulu, Canada, United States and South America via San Francisco (Europe via Siberia)—Per Mongolia, 9th Jan., noon.

Macao—Per Sui Tai, 9th Jan., 1.15.

Shanghai and North China—Per Chenan, 9th Jan., 3 p.m.

Japan via Yokohama—Per Fulata, 9th Jan., 5 p.m.

Siberian Mail: Shanghai, North China and Japan via Kobe (Europe via Siberia)—Goeben, 10th Jan., 11 p.m.

Macao—Per Sui Tai, 10th Jan., 1.15 p.m.

Siberian Mail: Shanghai, North China Japan via Nagasaki, United States, South America and Canada via Vancouver (Europe via Siberia)—Per Empress of India, 10th Jan., 6 p.m.

Straits and India via Calcutta—Per Kutsang, 11th Jan., 1 p.m.

Philippine Island—Per Loongsang, 11th Jan., 1 p.m.

Batavia, Cheribon, Semarang and Sourabaya—Per Tijpanas, 11th Jan., 4 p.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per Haiyang, 13th Jan., 5 p.m.

Straits and Burmah—Per Okara, 14th Jan., 10 a.m.

Philippine Islands—Per Kueichow, 14th Jan., 3 p.m.

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